FBIS DAILY REPORT

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MLADENOV RECEIVES FRG PARLIAMENTARIANS 12 AUG

AU121811 Sofia BTA in English 1745 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Sofia, August 12 (BTA) -- Today Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov had talks with Dr. Philipp Jenninger, president of the Bundestag of the FRG, who is paying a visit to this country as head of a parliamentary delegation.

During the talks they discussed a wide range of issues of the bilateral relations as well as topical issues of the international situation.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES IRAQI CP LEADER MUHAMMAD

AU121721 Sofia BTA in English 1643 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Varna, August 12 (BTA) -- Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP, met Mr. Aziz Muhammad, first secretary of the CC of the Iraqi Communist Party, who is on a holiday in Bulgaria at the invitation of the CC of the BCP.

Mr. Todor Zhivkov acquainted the guest with the consistent activity of the BCP and the Bulgarian state for the further strengthening of the unity of the socialist community countries, of international communist and workers movement, of all peaceloving forces for avertion of the danger from nuclear war and for preservation of peace.

The two leaders expressed deep concern over the continuing adventurist course of imperialism and its neoglobal plans. They stressed the great importance of the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and emphasised the need of stepping toward disarmament, above all in the sphere of nuclear weapons.

The two sides paid special attention to the situation in the Middle East, where the actions of the U.S. and Israel in the frameworks of their "strategic union" are the main reason for the continuing tension. The two leaders stressed the exceptional significance of the consolidation of the antiimperialist unity of the Arab states and peoples, and of the strengthening of their unity of action with the countries from the socialist community for establishing of just and durable peace in the Middle East. The two sides stressed the actuality of the Soviet proposal for settlement of the Middle East conflict: Convening of international conference with the participation of all sides concerned, the PLO included, as the only legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine.

The two leaders called for immediate cessation of the Iran-Iraq war and for settlement of the disputable issues between the two countries by peaceful means.

STATE COUNCIL AWARDS CASTRO ON 60TH BIRTHDAY

AU121657 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] The State Council has awarded the Georgi Dimitrov Order to Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the State Council and Council of Ministers of Cuba, for the second time. The high distinction has been awarded for his remarkable contribution to developing and strengthening the fraternal friendship and cooperation between the Bulgarian and Cuban peoples, for his great contribution to the cause of peace and socialism and to the struggle for social and national liberation of the peoples, and for his 60th birthday.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO VIEWS RELATIONS WITH SFRY

AU081352 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 7 Aug 86 p 4

[Article by Yuliana Radeva, candidate of economic sciences: "Favorable Prospects," under the rubric "The Balkans -- Facts, Events, and Commentaries"]

[Excerpts] Basing itself on the understanding that mutual relations with socialist Yugoslavia are an important factor in the Balkans, the People's Republic of Bulgaria devotes constant efforts to achieving increasingly active, good-neighbor relations with the SFRY to implement mutual agreements in various sectors of our growing mutual cooperation.

Under the present circumstances of a drastic deterioration of the international atmosphere, when the socialist countries' contribution to the struggle for universal peace is assuming new dimensions, the question of expanding and stabilizing Bulgarian-Yugoslav relations, mainly in their political aspect, is becoming particularly topical. [passage omitted]

The 13th BCP Congress stressed the necessity of even closer mutual cooperation among the socialist countries in the struggle for peace and socialism and against war and imperialism.

From a chronological point of view the Yugoslav response to such appeals shows a trend of steady intensification as regards the accents of political cooperation. The joint announcement on the talks between the ministers of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the SFRY in November 1980 pointed out that open questions in bilateral relations "should not be an obstacle to the development of cooperation." The frank exchange of opinions between party, government, parliamentary trade union, and other delegations that followed this meeting created prerequisites for the implementation of a summit meeting in summer 1984 at which important agreements were signed. This was confirmed by a second meeting between the government leaders of the two countries. The agreement for the further expansion of comprehensive mutual cooperation without setting preconditions undoubtedly open up new prospects for Bulgarian-Yugoslav relations. If we take into consideration the level that has been achieved in our economic relations, in which long-term forms of cooperation, with their mutual advantage and stabilizing influence, are increasing, then it becomes clear that this is the only sensible path corresponding to the interests of our two socialist states.

The mutual exchange of goods in the 1981-85 period, amounting to $1.5 billion, exceeds the volume of our bilateral trade during the previous 5 years by 66 percent. During the 1986-90 period our exchange of goods with Yugoslavia will reach $2.3 billion, as the new trade agreement envisages. Seventeen valid treaties exist between Bulgarian and Yugoslav enterprises for industrial production sharing in the sectors of machine building, electronics, electrical engineering and the chemical industry. In the ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgical industry forms of cooperation such as specialization, joint construction, and exploition are developing. As a result, machines and equipment already account for 24-25 percent of the mutual goods exchange, while raw materials account for about 70 percent. Bulgarian-Yugoslav cooperation also proceeds along the lines of the SFRY's participation in the work of CEMA's 23 organs and the implementation of 135 multilateral agreements for specialization and production sharing within the framework of CEMA. [passage omitted]

The question whether Bulgarian-Yugoslav cooperation will use the entire potential of existing opportunities depends, above all, on the will of the two neighboring countries to use the uniting strength of the socialist social system, by marching forward toward a joint strategic goal -- namely the building of a new society under the conditions of lasting peace and comprehensive good-neighbor cooperation.

PRESS ON HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN TURKEY

AU101602 [Editorial Report] The Sofia press has recently carried a number of critical articles and reports on the military buildup in Turkey and on various aspects of the repression of human rights, as well as a reprint of an article in the Istanbul daily MILLIYET critical of Turkish government policy toward Bulgaria.

Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 24 July carries on page 3 a number of excerpts of reports from Turkish dailies on cases of brutality and torture by the Turkish police and army authorities, totalling approximately 1,200 words, under the general title: "Atmosphere of Repressions and Insecurity." In its introductory paragraph, the newspaper states that these excerpts "reveal certain aspects of the political and moral climate of Turkish society today, and lay bare the sad truths of a tragic reality." The first report, taken from the Istanbul daily CUMHURIYET of 15 May, tells of the brutal handling of the young Turk Mehmet Ceren after interrogation at the military headquarters in Kakhramanmarash, after which the corpse was brought home and secretly buried in the village graveyard. The victim's father Vahip Ceren is reported as saying the family was not allowed near the body and warned not to approach the grave. A second report, taken from MILLIYET of 14 May, gives an account of a statement by a former soldier from the gendarmerie post in Suveren about the death under torture at the post of a teacher, Sudduk Bilgin, which caused Cyuneit Canver, the Social Democratic Populist Party M.P. for Adana, to accuse the authorities of "having done nothing, because they themselves were involved." The third report is taken from CUMHURIYET of 9 March and datelined "Ankara (own information)." It gives accounts from three teachers of their interrogation and torture in the Directorate of Security in Ankara and in the commando divisional headquarters in Nevsehir. In addition to the three reports, RABOTNICHESKO DELO prints a photoreproduction of a short report and photograph of a meeting taken from MILLIYET of 27 May, without offering any translation or explanation. The Bulgarian daily concludes its report: "Sadism and barbarity, lawlessness and terror. This is the elementary association stimulated by the above. But we will restrain ourselves from giving a commentary. We let the facts speak for themselves."

Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian on 4 August publishes on pages 5 and 7 under the heading "Why Do I Fight for Peace?" a 1,800-word report by Stanimir [surname illegible] of the account given to him by Reha Isvan, "member of the Committee for Peace in Turkey," of her experiences in a Turkish prison. The date and place of the interview are not given. According to the reporter, Reha Isvan spent 37 months in the notorious Metris prison, where she was subjected to various brutalities and indignities. She was forced to strip naked before and after receiving visitors, "was held in solitary confinement without food or water, moved several times a day from cell to cell, kept for days at a time in the dark, and then held in a cell which was lit day and night. She was thrown into a cell for condemned prisoners or into one overcrowded with prisoners. She was deprived of books, newspapers, pencil and paper." However, the reporter states, "All this was in vain, it could not break Reha Isvan's spirit," and gives examples of how she tried to cheer the spirits of the other women prisoners. According to the reporter's account, Isvan was held in an overcrowded cell with 34 other women prisoners, which was furnished only with double bunks. They were given tea only 4 times a week, and a typical meal for the 35 prisoners might consist of a pot containing 7 potatoes.

According to the account, at first the other younger prisoners regarded her with suspicion, but "later gradually got used to the 'old woman' who treated everyone like a mother," despite the fact that Isvan declined to join their protest actions of refusing to see visitors or take exercise.

Isvan refused to chant the others' slogans, but nonetheless was not afraid, according to the account, to demand a doctor, albeit in vain, for a young girl who fell ill following lengthy torture; she was also thrown into solitary confinement for refusing to sing the national anthem at the regular parades. The reporter gives Isvan's account of a weeks-long hunger strike organized by the prisoners to protest against the passing of death sentences on certain of the inmates. Isvan is reported as writing many letters of protest against the barbaric prison conditions. As a result, she was eventually allowed to give personal details of her complaints personally to "a high official." After this interview, the prison director, who sat in on the interview, is reported as having told her that she would be punished for this protest by not having the period during which she was held on remand counted toward the serving of her eventual sentence. According to the account, Isvan stated that the worst thing about the prison was that "the prisoner is totally at the mercy of the prison authorities," who "trample on human dignity and kill every human characteristic." She concludes: "All this is annihilation of the young person. A person with no dignity could never become a good citizen."

Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA on 4 August carries under the rubric "Military Information From Abroad" on page 4 a 700-word report headlined: "Nuclear Charges in Turkey. The United States Is Building New Atomic Weapon Stores in Europe -- Read in the Daily CUMHURIYET." The introductory paragraph states: "Under this title the bourgeois Turkish daily publishes an article which shows the positive attitude of the Turkish Government to the Pentagon's decision to update its nuclear stockpiles at 20 military air bases in Europe and the Far East, where nuclear-weapons-carrying aircraft are dispersed." There follows an excerpt from the cited article, published within quotation marks and explaining the NATO strategy of having a portion of its nuclear bomber force on permanent standby for quick reaction to a possible attack, and the recent decision to build the necessary atomic weapon stores on the actual air bases instead of storing the weapons at some distance. The Turkish daily's article lists the locations of the four NATO squadrons with nuclear strike capacity which are based in Turkey, and points out that a "twin-key" security system will be needed for the updated nuclear weapon stores. NARODNA ARMIYA makes no comment on the article other than that given in the above introductory paragraph.

Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA on 7 August, under the same rubric "Military Information From Abroad," carries on page 4 a 450-word article by Radoslav Odrinski entitled: "Turkey: Ambitious Plans for Rearmament." Odrinski reports on the formation by the Turkish Government of "a special fund outside the budget to provide part of the means needed to modernize the Turkish armed forces," since it is expected that this year's defense expenditure will greatly exceed the $2.4 billion provided in the budget. According to Odrinski, the special fund will be formed by special taxes on tobacco, spirits, and luxury goods as well as other indirect taxes and part of the taxes paid by firms allowed to invest in the arms industry, and is expected to provide at least $1.2 billion annually over the next 5 years. Odrinski also reports that the Turks are applying to the United States for aid of $1.2 billion annually in the current negotiations to renew the agreement for military and economic cooperation under which Turkey provides various facilities for the U.S. Armed Forces in Turkey.

Odrinski also notes Turkey's success in signing contracts with the FRG, its main supplier of modern military equipment, for the supply of four frigates and 12 submarines to the Turkish Navy and 177 Leopard-1 tanks to Land Forces, as well as for a project to build a tank transporter factory in Turkey.

The total FRG military aid, according to the report, will amount to DM130 million, to be repaid in 18 months without interest. However, Odrinski notes in conclusion: "In spite of the ambitious plans of the Turkish governing circles, it should be pointed out that the rate of modernization mainly depends on the military aid packages. Accordingly, how it will develop is mainly dependent on the political and military-strategic aims of the United States and its NATO allies, also taking into account the purely financial interests of the military-industrial complex."

Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 7 August carries on page 4, under the rubric, "The Balkans -- Facts, Events, and Commentaries," a 450-word report headlined: "DRAPEAU ROUGE (Belgium) on the Situation in Turkey." No further details are given on the source of the report, which begins as follows:

"They say that peace and democracy have returned to Turkey. The session of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe held in Istanbul will deceive only those who want to be deceived -- only those whose only concern is to receive good profits from this European and Asiatic state, placed under strict military supervision."

The report points out that "the oasis of Turkey (an oasis for the interests of private companies)" offers steadily decreasing incomes to the working population, and that "the democratization of the facade has brought no radical changes in the fate of Turkey -- one of the laboratories in which the IMF's economic prescriptions are applied, and where their political side is revealed -- repressions against the trade union movement and the left, as well as arbitrary acts in the courts." The report notes that at news conferences the socialist deputies attending the Parliamentary Assembly "described Turkey's evolution toward democracy as 'insufficient'" and called for an amnesty for political prisoners, a halt to mass trials, and the restoration of trade union freedom. In addition, before agreeing to take part in the session, the West European socialists demanded permission to organize "an open seminar with the attendance of members of the left-wing parties, of the Confederation of Revolutionary Workers Trade Unions, banned since the 1980 military coup," and representatives from other banned associations.

The report then notes the continuing trials of trade unionists, and that "since the military seized power in Turkey, 180,000 people are still in the country's prisons," with many subjected to torture. In this situation, the report notes, "the U.S. State Department claims that 'an improvement in the defense of human rights' has taken place in Turkey."

Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 7 August also carries on page 5 a 400-word "Own Information" report of an article published in the Istanbul daily MILLIYET "by the well-known Turkish journalist Mehmet Ali Birand" on the anti-Bulgarian campaign in Turkey. The date of the MILLIYET issue is not given. The report quotes Birand as stating that the anti-Bulgarian campaign in Turkey is being joined by "members of the Turkish Government who are making speeches one after another whose pace and sharpness are increasing with every passing day," and that even minor district officials are vying with one another to attack Bulgaria on every possible occasion. According to the report, Birand then notes that "this escalation is continuing and seems to have gone out of control." In soberly reviewing the situation, the report continues, "the Turkish journalist states categorically: 'The policy toward Bulgaria is being conducted in a wrong direction.'" The report states Birand's view that the campaign will not win over U.S. and Western public opinion to the side of Turkey, adding his comment: "Up to the present no international organization, including the Islamic Conference, the organization closest to us, has been affected. In spite of all our boasting, the international organizations, with the exception of one or two insignificant declarations, do not want, in the true sense of the word, to besmirch themselves with statements against Bulgaria."

According to the report, "Birand, who evidently has observed our principled and constructive position for a sufficiently long time, writes without hesitation: 'Bulgaria will not change its policy as it reviews the news on Turkish radio and television!'" The report states that Birand concludes with the warning: "It is dangerous to let go of the reins of the anti-Bulgarian campaign!"

BRIEFS

SOVIET INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION PACT -- Sofia, July 28 (BTA)-- A protocol has been signed here on the further cooperation between Bulgaria and the USSR in the field of the light industry. It provides for the broadening of the direct contacts and for the setting up of joint Bulgaro-Soviet enterprises for ready-made clothes, footwear and knitwear, as well as for the finding of new and unconventional forms for cooperation in the resolution of problems of special interest for the two countries. There will be established several joint enterprises for sportswear -- for training shoes, for knitwear and for clothes made of pure cotton. There will be also built two small joint enterprises -- for sports shoes and for suits made of coated cotton fabrics for winter sports clothes. The future Bulgaro-Soviet science and production corporation will produce electronic devices and microprocessors for the light industry. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 0903 GMT 8 Aug 86 AU]

INDIAN SHIP VISITS VARNA -- From 4 through 8 August 1986 the Indian military ship Ranvir paid a visit to the Varna port. The members of the crew met representatives of the Bulgarian Navy and toured noteworthy sites of our Black Sea town. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 9 Aug 86 p 6 AU]

ASSISTANCE TO LAOS, NICARAGUA -- The National Fund for Peace and Solidarity sent assistance to the Central Committee of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] National Reconstruction Front through the Bulgarian Red Cross. The packages contain medicines, textiles and school supplies. Assistance is also being sent to the heroic people of Nicaragua. It will be received by the Nicaraguan Association of Friendship With Socialist Countries. The packages contain medicines, textiles, and blankets. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 8 Aug 86 p 6 AU]

STROUGAL TALKS WITH USSR ENVOY LOMAKIN

LD121243 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1200 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] In Prague today, Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received Soviet Ambassador to the CSSR Viktor Lomakin with whom he discussed questions concerning a further expansion and intensification of all round cooperation between both countries, including cooperation in the foreign-political field.

CPCZ CC DEPARTMENT HEAD DEPARTS FOR FRG

LD121056 Prague CTK in English 1018 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Prague Aug 12 (CTK) -- Head of a Czechoslovak Communist Party department Michal Stefanak left here today for the Federal Republic of Germany at the invitation of the SPD Secretary Hans-Eberhard Dingels.

Michal Stefanak will hold taks with SPD representatives on cooperation between the two parties and topical international issues.

HOFFMANN MEETS WITH FOREIGN TRADE UNIONISTS

AU111719 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 Aug 86 p 2

[CTK Report]

[Text] Karlovy Vary/Marianske Lazne (CTK) -- Karel Hoffmann, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions [URO], on Thursday [7 August] had talks in Karlovy Vary with Andreas Ziartidhis, general secretary of the Pan-Cypriot Labor Federation; with Abdurakhman Dadabayev, chairman of the Republic Trade Union Council of the Tadzhik SSR; and other functionaries of Soviet Trade Unions, who are in Czechoslovakia taking a cure at URO invitation.

The same day he met in Marianske Lazne with Kostadin Andreev, secretary of the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions; Pawel Szymanski, deputy chairman of the All-Polish Trade Union Accord; and Saidi Bengana, secretary of the General Union of Algerian Working People, all of whom are spending their annual vacation here.

In cordial comradely talks some topical issues of the international trade union movement were discussed, especially the preparations for the 11th World Trade Union Congress, and the possibilities of developing mutual cooperation further were assessed.

The meetings were attended by Vaclav Bezel, URO deputy chairman and chairman of the Czech Trade Union Council.

PAPER NEGATIVE ON REASONS FOR TIES WITH ISRAEL

AU121336 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 9 Aug 86 p 7

[Article by NOVOSTI commentator G. Savin: "Tel Aviv's Speculations; Israel Depicts Its Wish as Reality;" capitalized passages are published in boldface]

[Text] SPECULATIONS HAVE APPEARED IN TEL AVIV RECENTLY CONCERNING THE ALLEGED SOVIET INTENTION OF RENEWING STATE-LEVEL CONTACTS WITH ISRAEL. EVERYONE IN ISRAEL HAS JOINED THIS FOUL PLAY -- FROM THE LEADING FIGURES OF THE POLITICAL PARTIES MAKING UP THE GOVERNMENT COALITION UP TO THE ISRAELI MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND THE MASS MEDIA.

The point of departure used for blowing up the entire propaganda campaign was the decision of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs to bring about Soviet-Israeli contacts with regard to Soviet immovables in Israel and to render consular assistance to Soviet citizens who have found themselves in that country. Israel's own wish is now being presented as reality -- they ascribe to this Soviet step a political character, which does not exist, and interpret it in inadmissibly broader connections. Thereby they are trying to convince the world public -- but, apparently, also themselves -- that the Soviet Union is now willing to connive at the reason for the abrogation of ties with Israel.

As is generally known, THE USSR, ALONG WITH A NUMBER OF FRATERNAL SOCIALIST COUNTRIES, DECIDED TO ABROGATE DIPLOMATIC TIES WITH ISRAEL AS AN EXPRESSION OF CONDEMNATION OF THE ISRAELI AGGRESSION AGAINST ARAB STATES OF JUNE 1967. SINCE THEN, NOTHING HAS APPEARED IN THE DEEDS OR PROMULGATIONS OF ISRAELI RULING CIRCLES THAT WOULD SUGGEST THAT THEY INTEND TO GIVE UP THE POLICY OF AGGRESSION AND EXPANSION. THERE IS THUS NO REASON FOR THE SOVIET UNION TO REEXAMINE ITS DECISION.

A representative of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs said in Moscow that the forthcoming Soviet-Israeli contacts concerning consular matters do not have any political nature and that it is therefore absurd to treat them as an overture to the restoration of diplomatic ties. Nonetheless, speculations to this effect in Tel Aviv persist. And, on top of this, even some mass information media of Arab countries have seized these speculations, thereby disregarding, or failing to understand, the circumstance that in this way they themselves are becoming involved in the Zionists' anti-Arab campaign. This is because it is the aim of Tel Aviv's speculations to disort the Middle East policy of the Soviet Union, the policy of a faithful and reliable friend of the Arabs.

What is hidden in the background of this anti-Soviet and, simultaneously, anti-Arab campaign?

FIRST, its organizers are trying to disorient and demoralize the Arabs, to force them to accept a policy of appeasement and capitulation. The argument used by the Zionists is that when, as they say, even the Soviet Union seeks rapprochement with Israel, then the Arabs should have long ago accepted separatist deals and display "flexibility and conciliation," that is, capitulate before Israel.

SECOND, the rulers in Tel Aviv are trying to convince the world public and their own people that, supposedly, the attitude toward Israel in the world is beginning to improve and that the level of the country's international isolation is decreasing.

THIRD, Israel is releasing such insinuations as trial balloons to sound out the Soviet Union's attitude to the possibility of restoring Soviet-Israeli diplomatic relations, abrogated in 1967.

The occasion for launching the aforementioned speculations was not chosen by accident. They were presaged by the Peres visit to Morocco and the Bush tour of the Middle East, which both pursued the same goal -- to deepen the rupture within the Arab camp, find a weak link, and exploit it to continue the separate deals modelled after Camp David.

The Soviet Union has always been, and continues to be, in favor of a normalization of relations with all states of the world. Israel constitutes no exception in this respect. Nonetheless, the essential prerequisite for a normalization of relations between the USSR and Israel is a change in Israel's foreign policy. An improvement of relations is possible only within the context of a serious turn in the siuation in the Middle East. It goes without saying that it must be a turn in the direction of peace and security. Official Soviet circles have repeatedly discussed this.

It is this that Israeli officials should ponder, instead of wasting energy and time on whipping up propaganda campaigns that will not yield any benefit -- neither to the cause of peace in the Middle East, nor to the interests of Israel itself.

RADIO ON RESPONSIBILITY FOR BERLIN 'PROVOCATIONS'

LD121108 Prague International Service in Czech 2230 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Text] Serious provocations have occurred on the border between the west and democratic Berlin over the past few days. What their aim was and who was responsible for them is the subject of the following commentary written by Vaclav Kvasnicka:

The provocation occured in the evening last Saturday at the Friedrichstrasse/Zimmerstrasse border crossing point. A larger number of people from West Berlin intruded into GDR territory after 1800 causing a danger to traffic crossing the border. At the same time they committed serious provocations against the GDR border forces who were attacked thereby endangering their lives and health. The west Berlin police, who had been warned beforehand about the possibility of such provocations by the GDR authorities, not only did not act to prevent something like this happening but passively watched the riotous behavior of the irresponsible elements. This is why the GDR foreign minister, acting on government instructions, has sent a justified protest to the West Berlin state.

Full joint responsibility for the gross provocation on the border between the west and democratic Berlin belongs to those circles in the west, which in connection with the anniversary of the defense measures on the borders of the divided city have been fanning a hostile camapign against the GDR. Joint responsibility also lies with the West Berlin Senate which has contributed to the hysteria being launched against the GDR. West Berlin mayor Diepgen made an inflammatory speech last Saturday at a meeting of young West Berlin Christian Democratic union members. A large number of Bonn government officials have also joined in this campaign, and influential diplomatic and government circles in the United States have also done likewise. U.S. Ambassador to Bonn Burt visited West Berlin at the end of last week where he poured oil rather undiplomatically on the fire.

Even U.S. President Ronald Reagan considered it appropriate to give an exclusive interview to the Monday edition of the sensation-seeking gutter paper BILD in which he called for the defense measures taken by the GDR on the border between democratic and West Berlin to be overthrown. He declared that these measures should go and called for their abolition.

Such behavior already goes beyond the framework of a propaganda campaign. It incites irresponsible elements to irresponsible acts in a sensitive place in Europe as the dividing line between the west and democratic Berlin surely is.

COMMENTARY ON SENATE DEBATE FOR CONTRA AID

LD121401 Prague CTK in English 1250 GMT 12 Aug 86

["CTK Comment on U.S. Senate Debate on Aid to 'Contras' -- by Zuzana Aguilarova" -- CTK headline]

[Text] Prague Aug 12 (CTK) -- If the U.S. Senate approves tomorrow aid of 100 million dollars to Nicaraguan counter-revolutionaries which try to overthrow the legitimate Sandinist government, it will give rise to a qualitatively new stage of escalation of American interference into Nicaraguan affairs and increase the danger of direct U.S. aggression.

The Senate debate will not be easy, especially in view of the forthcoming U.S. elections. The senators will have to take into consideration the fact that, according to American media, two-thirds of Americans disagree with the aggression against Nicaragua and with any U.S. interference into the affairs of the country.

Aggression opponents and opposition senators will argue that some counter-revolutionary leaders deal in arms and drug smuggling, and the major part of last year's U.S. financial aid has not been accounted for.

Decisive proof of U.S. intentions to control overtly the war in Nicaragua is the financial and other aid granted to Nicaraguan counter-revolutionaries.

Also serious is the fact that the House of Representatives gave last June the go-ahead to the Central Intelligence Agency to grant espionage information, be involved in military operations, train the counter-revolutionaries and supervise the U.S. aid program.

It is already clear that military spendings connected with the crusade against Nicaragua will be much higher than they were in the first years of the war, and the U.S. Administration can thus be expected to ask Congress for further financial means for the "contras" in nine months at the latest.

NUCLEAR PLANTS SAID TO BE 'SAFE,' 'RELIABLE'

AU121042 Prague TRIBUNA No 31 in Czech 6 Aug 86 pp 1, 17

[Interview with Jiri Beranek, chief inspector of the Czechoslovak Commission for Nuclear Energy, by TRIBUNA's Vlastimil Svoboda: "Lesson From Chernobyl" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Since the accident in Chernobyl, TRIBUNA has dealt several times with problems connected with nuclear safety. Today, the objective of our interview with Engineer Jiri Beranek, chief inspector of the Czechoslovak Commission For Nuclear Energy, is to draw a lesson from the findings to date. [passage omitted]

[Svoboda] Let us focus on our power engineering. How does the Czechoslovak Commission For Nuclear Energy, as an agency of state inspection, assess the standard of nuclear safety in Czechoslovakia?

[Beranek] Our experience also corresponds with the world experience gained from the operation of almost 400 reactors, which already have more than 4,000 operational years behind them. The operation of the 6 reactor blocks of the VVER-440 reactors in Jaslovske Bohunice and Dukovany can be termed stable, reliable, and safe. In the 23 years of their operation there has not occurred a single situation which led or could have led to the escape of radioactive substances and a danger to the employees of the power plant or the environment. This system has also showed itself to be highly stable, with considerable reserves in the most important parameters -- in heat removal and in the fuel elements.

[Svoboda] Despite these good results, strict controls by the state inspection of nuclear safety are a must. What do they consist of?

[Beranek] Our commission has permanent inspectors in all power plants. They control daily the observance of technical and organizational measures which ensure safe operations. Moreover, inspectors of the state inspector carry out unannounced checks. There were 60 of these checks last year and there have already been 38 this year. As a result of these checks, since the beginning of last year, the state inspectorate has issued almost 200 decisions, in which it set down tasks to be completed within fixed deadlines in order to eliminate ascertained shortcomings. The law of the state supervision of nuclear safety does not provide for any appeal against this. Even if a nuclear facility were to be ordered to reduce output or halt operations.

[Svoboda] Thus we can say that the nuclear safety of our facilities is of a high standard. Nevertheless -- what are the conclusions following the Chernobyl accident?

[Beranek] They are divided into short-term and long-term ones. Their common features is the fact that the prerequisite for a high degree of nuclear safety is the prescribed quality of equipment and systems, and the qualifications of the operators and of the management of the operation itself. We proceeded from this when we decided to immediately intensify our inspection work.

Some measures have already been taken on the basis of our findings. There is, for example, strict observance of -- at the most -- an 8-hour shift for selected categories of operation specialists, the provision of additional instruments and the standardization of some auxiliary structural components [jednotna uprava nekterych pomocnych uzlu]. A comprehensive assessment reaffirmed that our nuclear power plants have a high standard from the viewpoint of safety.

[Svoboda] And long-term measures?

[Beranek] The analysis of the causes and consequences of the Chernobyl accident is still underway, and thus a package of long-term measures is actually only in the process of being created. In addition to new technical solutions, it is already obvious now that one will have to reassess the comprehensiveness and the effectiveness of all safety measures, including the plans for the protection of the population on the state and international level. Also the development of a radiation situation and how to master it will be the subject of long-term studies and examination.

[Svoboda] The report of the government commission on the results of the investigation of the causes of the accident in Chernobyl stresses the important role of the human factor for nuclear safety. Is this reality also reflected in our nuclear power plants?

[Beranek] Man, his behavior, conduct, and decisions play an essential role also in highly automated nuclear power engineering. From this proceeds also the entire training system for selected personnel of nuclear facilities, and the demands for high qualifications and for comprehensiveness. The training and schooling center of the Jaslovske Bohunice Research Institute for Nuclear Power Plants in Trnava is taking care of that. Its equipment corresponds to all needs and demands as regards the special qualifications of operation specialists. The basic element of their practical training is a simulator, which can simulate normal operations of the VVER-440 block as well as a wide range of transitional situation. The demandingness of the training, for which a university-level education is an essential requirement, lies in the duration of the course, which lasts 2 years on the average.

[Svoboda] And how long is the training valid?

[Beranek] Only 2 years, and the validity expires even when, for example, an operator has been transferred to a different worksite for more than 6 months. As a result of this systematic training, whose outcome is checked by a state inspection [zkusebni] commission, we now have more than 250 well trained and experienced operators of nuclear facilities. The quality of these operators can also be seen from the fact that human failure accounts for a relatively low share in breakdowns in our power plants. [passage omitted]

BRIEFS

HUNGARIAN PARABOLIC ANTENNAS -- A videotechnology-producing enterprise in Salgotarjan, Hungary, has manufactured parabolic antennas for Czechoslovak television to receive signals from satellites. The first of these antennas will be installed in Povazska Bysrica for the reception of the first program of Soviet television beamed by the Horizont-2 satellite. If reception of this program is good, additional Hungarian antennas will be installed in Prague, Karlovy Vary, and other CSSR localities. [Summary] [Prague VECERNI PRAHA in Czech 8 Aug 86 p 2 AU]

ENVOY TO BURKINA FASO -- Prague (CTK) -- CSSR President Gustav Husak has appointed Vaclav Sobr as the new CSSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Burkina Faso. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 9 Aug 86 p 1 AU]

RADIO CITES PRC DAILY ON ARTICLE BY KROLIKOWSKI

LD122031 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] The Chinese newspaper RENMIN RIBAO today published excerpts from an article by Herbert Krolikowski in the magazine HORIZONT. The state secretary and first deputy GDR foreign minister had explained in the article that one had to approach international affairs in a new manner. RENMIN RIBAO quotes further that the class conflict over the question of war and peace was displaying extraordinary bitterness. One could, however, construct new forms of relations.

It was impossible to reach for military means if one did not reach political solutions. The only alternative was a guaranteed peace. The renewed change for the better appeared very difficult but was not impossible. For this, traditional points of orientation had to be examined and evaluated from the viewpoint of the nuclear age. Reliable security could be guaranteed only with political means along the path of understanding and agreements. Anything else was a dangerous illusion. The GDR politician, according to the Chinese newspaper, regarded it as a fundamental task of the socialist states to create space for this realistic approach internationally. Responsible political dialogue was of great importance for this.

ADN: MOST FRG ASYLUM-SEEKERS FROM OUTSIDE GDR

LD121810 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1612 GMT 12 Aug 86

["Two-Thirds of Asylum-seekers Reach the FRG via Western Countries" by ADN correspondent Ralf Bachmann -- ADN headline]

[Text] Bonn, 12 Aug (ADN) -- The statement by the spokesman of the GDR Foreign Ministry on the so-called asylum-seekers issue and the point contained therein -- that there is no reason for the German Democratic Republic as a transit country to refuse travel through the GDR to foreigners only because they want to go to Berlin (West), and that the three Western allies have a say there -- has received considerable attention in the press of the Federal Republic. There are more than a few voices which warn against blaming the GDR for a problem that is not its affair at all.

For instance, commentators have been recalling in recent days that the FRG is now receiving its dues for the fact that the propaganda of its government abroad is leading people to believe in the image of a land of milk and honey. "Beautiful Federal Republic -- an ideal world": This, according to one television commentator, is the motto of all activities in this respect by the FRG's diplomatic and consular missions abroad. No foreigner is made aware of the bad, dark sides. Nobody has told them that they are not welcome in the FRG.

In addition, attention is drawn in press reports to the fact that it is proven that most asylum-seekers come via routes which do not touch the GDR at all. For example, it is noted in the latest edition of the Hamburg magazine DIE ZEIT that this year two-thirds of asylum-seekers are coming via Vienna, Brussels, Amsterdam, and Frankfurt/Main on Western airlines and railway companies. Even according to the findings of the responsible organs of the FRG, the so-called regional focal points are the FRG/Netherlands frontier, the FRG/Danish frontier, the FRG/Austrian frontier, the FRG /French frontier, the FRG's sea frontiers, and Frankfurt/Main Airport. Even Diepgen, the governing mayor of Berlin (West), who seems to have forgotten this fact in his latest, somewhat presumptuous speech, recently conceded that "Schoenefeld is not the decisive thing."

The sparrows are singing from the rooftops in Bonn that, half a year before the next Bundestag elections, some politicians are trying to make a mark for themselves by stirring up xenophobia and fanning nationalist emotions, and to gain votes on the extreme right wing.

This is definitely not helpful for positive cooperation between states.

HONECKER CONGRATULATES PERU'S LEONIDAS RODRIGUEZ

AU111912 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] Dear Comrade Leonidas Rodriguez!

On your reelection as chairman of the Revolutionary Socialist Party of Peru, I convey to you cordial congratulations on behalf of the SED Central Committee as well as on my own behalf.

I also wish you new successes in your responsible work, best health, and creative vigor.

With socialist greetings

SED Central Committee

E. Honecker

General Secretary

GERLACH MEETS NICARAGUAN VICE PRESIDENT, OTHERS

LD121621 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1444 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Managua, 12 Aug (ADN) -- Deputy State [Council] Chairman Prof Dr Manfred Gerlach and Nicaraguan Vice President Dr Sergio Ramirez held a detailed exchange of views on the development of relations between the GDR and Nicaragua and on international matters. Prof Dr Gerlach is currently in Nicaragua at the head of a GDR state delegation.

The two politicians stressed the need to intensify efforts for maintaining peace and for the peaceful solution of the conflicts in Central America. Both sides paid tribute here to the efforts of the Contadora states and other Latin American countries.

Prof Dr Gerlach has conducted further talks with Comandante Carlos Nunez, president of the National Congress; Comandante Leticia Herrera, first vice president of the Parliament and executive secretary of the Sandinist Defense Committee; Comandante Dora Maria Tellez, minister of health; Dr Rodrigo Reyes, minister of justice; Dr Rafael Cordova Rivas, chairman of the Democratic Conservative Party; and Mauricio Diaz, secretary general of the Popular Social Christian Party.

LEADERS CONGRATULATE CASTRO ON BIRTHDAY

LD121715 Budapest MTI in English 1615 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Budapest, August 12 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent a cable of greetings to Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and president of the Council of State and Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, on the occasion of his 60th birthday. The Hungarian Presidential Council has awarded the Order of Banner adorned with diamonds of the Hungarian People's Republic to Fidel Castro on his birthday, in recognition of his outstanding activity in the community of socialist countries for peace and social progress, and in deepening friendly relations between Hungary and Cuba.

LOSONCZI RECEIVES OUTGOING ALGERIAN ENVOY

LD111701 Budapest MTI in English 1616 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Budapest, August 11 (MTI) -- Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, Laszlo Marothy, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Istvan Sarlos, president of the National Assembly, received the farewell visit of Mohammed Mechati, ambassador of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria to Budapest, who has left Budapest.

LOSONCZI HOSTS DINNER FOR LAOS' SOUPHANOUVONG

LD121926 Budapest MTI in English 1706 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Budapest, August 12 (MTI) -- On Tuesday Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council gave a dinner in honour of Souphanouvong, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, who is on holiday in Hungary.

VAJDA ON CLOSING OF JOURNAL, CSURKA, FILM CRISIS

WA121800 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 9 Aug 86 p 7

[Interview with Deputy Minister of Culture Gyorgy Vajda by Peter Vertessy: "A Care-Laden Trust"]

[Excerpt] [Vertessy] In literary circles nowadays many people are talking about the Istvan Csurka "case." The July issue of our respected literary journal TISZATAJ did not appear; those who claim to be "in the know" say that its publication has been forbidden. What is the truth about these questions?

[Vajda] These cases, which violate the developed concensus, have ramifications that go beyond the bounds of artistic policy. I am convinced that open information is also necessary on these hardly felicitous questions.

The two cases are far from identical in their significance. In the case of TISZATAJ, a journal published in Szeged, the party committee of Csongrad county, which is charged with political supervision of the journal, initiated a party investigation against the editors, who are all party members. [paragraph continues]

The authority in charge explained that its faith was shaken by a series of publishing policy errors and by the lack of responsible and democratic work in the journal's office. Until completion of the investigation, the Csongrad County Journal Publishing Enterprise is suspending the periodical's publication. The "case" of TISZATAJ's editors is in every way an unfortunate occurrence, since the journal earned its readers' respect with many valuable contributions, such as bringing to light and popularizing Hungarian literature from beyond our borders, as well as the culture of neighboring peoples.

This spring Istvan Csurka took a long trip to Canada, the United States, and the FRG in response to an invitation. At that time, evading legal regulations, he published a volume of essays at a New York publishing house. His statements and lectures abroad -- one of which he permitted Radio Free Europe to read on the air -- and the works that appeared in his book of essays harm the interests of the Hungarian People's Republic, give a distorted picture of our general situation and of our people's history during the past 30 years, and leave out the social and political accomplishments that have resulted from the efforts of our people, our homeland, and our nation.

Our state has not, and will not in the future, force any conditions on the world view of those who wish to play a part in our domestic public forums. At the same time, it demands that all citizens obey our laws and expects a minimum level of loyalty from its citizens, so that they do not work with those propoganda centers and circles that conduct enemy activities against our social-political system and against the Hungarian People's Republic.

On the basis of all this, editors will not publish Istvan Csurka's work until further notice. Book publishers, film studios, and those in charge of theaters have also been informed accordingly.

Constructive acceptance of the critic's role and of the need to risk error is not just "tolerated" but is considered an appropriate and desirable artistic and common-cultural stand. However, a double role -- especially when it stiffens into posturing -- casts doubt on the credibility of the person taking on the roles. Csurka is considered a talented writer by literary opinion. Lately, however, instead of writing works that have a convincing and moving strength, he takes on tainted roles. Like others, he has to decide whether he wants to serve the public life and culture of our socialist country, or whether he wants to take part in the forums of our enemies and wants to play in the orchestra conducted by them.

[Vertessy] Filmmakers and television producers are preparing for their meeting this fall. Let's start with one of the hardly unexpected announcements made recently: The Hungarian Telegraph Office said that it is discharging the director of the Hungarian Filmmaking Enterprise and our production of feature films will be subjected to a comprehensive economic and structurual examination. The "crisis" -- if we can use this word -- has fairly distant roots, and there are few signs of a resolution. What is the situation now, and how could the matter be resolved?

[Vajda] The increasingly obvious "crisis" of the Hungarian film industry is related to economic problems (including growing slackening of budgetary support) and to problems of structure and direction, and is connected as well to certain crises in the area of international films and to the problems of films within the context of the entirely changed situation of the visual arts. Although in my heart I agree with one of our excellent film makers' old wise saying that no matter how bad the circumstances are, it is necessary to make films because it is possible to do so, we probably will have to institute reforms in personel and structure that are more far-reaching and more comprehensive than the models of the past few decades.

[Paris AFP in English at 1258 GMT on 11 August adds: "Mr. Csurka, 52, has twice won Hungary's prestigious Kossuth literary price.

"The deputy minister also said that the literary magazine TSIZATAJ has been closed down because of 'political errors,' and its future will be decided by the local party branch at Szeged.

"The magazine published a poem which included the phrase 'the traitors' tree is 30 years of age.'"]

ADDITIONAL REPORTAGE ON DROUGHT CONDITIONS

AU120817 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 8 Aug 86 p 1

[Article by "Gador": "Drought All Over the Country -- Rain Is Needed -- Irrigation Is Needed" -- first paragraph published in boldface]

[Text] At the beginning of the year the agricultural experts had every reason to be optimistic. Finally, after 3 years of drought, the soil had been filled with moisture this winter and a significant amount of precipitation fell in the entire country. There were no problems right up to mid-May, although a sudden heat-wave came in April and this was bad for cereals.

The torrid heat eases for a few days, but the clouds in the sky have been there in vain since mid-May, because there has been no significant precipitation since. According to the Ministry of Agriculture and Food, serious drought has been registered in almost the entire country. This is very different from recent years when the drought only hit the regions of Alfold.

This year the situation is serious in the eastern part of Dunantul, in the region of Kisalfold, and the entire Nagyalfold. There is no exception, all plants suffer from such extraordinary drought. The greatest problem is corn. The fodder plant covering an area over 1 million hectares has reached the critical period of the growth season. If it does not get 20-30 millimeters rain now, there will be serious damage in production and there will be no hope for a good average yield. However strong a rain it might be, a one-time rain is not enough for a good crop. There should be a second rainy season in the second half of August.

Grapes at least present a very promising picture, though if no rain comes this promise will vanish. The same can be said about most of the apple orchards. Agricultural farms had sown sugar beet on more than 100,000 hectares. Due to the drought the plants stopped growing. The field vegetables sown in over 90,000 hectares are also suffering and most probably, the rough fodder plants cannot be cut a third time. These plants, however, could revive if some precipitation fell in the coming 2 weeks.

The same cannot be said about the sunflower, which is now ripe at the beginning of August, quite a few weeks before the appropriate time. The fields look like they have been burnt by a fire. Just 2 more weeks and harvest can begin. However, this early ripening will probably show in the yield. The seeds had no time to grow and a smaller crop than planned can be expected.

According to the agricultural meteorology service, the soil is drying out at a faster rate in the Kisalfold, the Nagyalfold, and the Dunantul alike. Strangely enough, the situation of Nagyalfold is still better than elsewhere, the water content of the soil is 40-45 percent on the average. This value has dropped to 30-35 percent in the Kisalfold and in Fejer country, and this is very low indeed.

The forecast does not bode well either. The heat wave of 30 degrees Celsius will remain until the end of next week, though some local showers and thunder-storms can be expected.

Irrigation would be very important in such circumstances. However, according to statistics, out of the 6.5 million hectares cultivated and 4.7 million hectares arable land in the country, only 316,000 hectares are irrigable. And this is only a theoretical possibility, because the farms have a water right for only 286,000 hectares. Since until May there was enough rain, several large agricultural plants, which theoretically could irrigate the land, were not prepared to substitute precipitation in this artificial way. Farms have been preparing irrigation on 192,000 hectares. So far, 110,000 hectares were watered. In places where the irrigation system can be used at night, it is operated day and night.

BRIEFS

HUNGARIAN-FINNISH JOINT ENTERPRISE -- The Institute of Construction Management and Organization and the Finnish Mec-Rastor organizational and advisory enterprise established the first joint Hungarian-Finnish enterprise, the MECON. The new mixed enterprise will deal in enterprise and work organization and in technological and economic advice. [Excerpt] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 11 Aug 86 p 5 AU]

PAL VISITS SZABOLCS COUNTY -- Lenard Pal, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, paid a 2-day visit to Szabolcs-Szatmar County. On 7 August, he was received in Nyiregyhaza by Gyula Varga, first secretary of the county MSZMP Committee, and Gyula Banoczi, chairman of the county council. The guest met with the members of the county party executive committee who informed him about the county's situation, with particular stress on the achievements and problems of public education and of the technological and scientific progress. On 8 August, Pal visited industrial and agricultural enterprises in the county. [Excerpts] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 9 Aug 86 p 5 AU]

MOUNTAIN TROOPS EXERCISE -- MTI -- On [7 August] Laszlo Gyuricza chaired a session of the National Defense Commission of the National Assembly at one of the training bases of Hungarian People's Army in the Dunantul. The members of parliament were received by Lieutenant General Istvan Narai, deputy defense minister. This was followed by a briefing on the soldiers' activities by Lt Gen Mihaly Torok, secretary of the National Defense Commission. Members of the National Defense Commission viewed the battle training of one of the motorized artillery sub-units and the technical-material conditions of mountain training. The full day's program was concluded with a battle demonstration carried out on wooded and mountainous terrain. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 8 Aug 86 p 5 AU]

WARSAW REPORTS ON 12 AUG POLITBURO MEETING

LD122022 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] The PZPR Central Committee Politburo, during its meeting today, examined and gave preliminary approval to the plan to implement the 10th Party Congress resolution concerning education, higher education and science, and scientific and technical advances. It stresses that achieving the targets in these fields will be of particular importance for the fulfillment of the 10th Congress decisions. The idea of creating innovative units, whose main task will be to put worthwhile inventions and technological advances into production, was examined. The Politburo also examined the preparations for the approaching school year.

JARUZELSKI RECEIVES OUTGOING SFRY ENVOY

LD122051 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1349 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Aug (TANJUG) -- Wojciech Jaruzelski, PPR Council of Ministers Chairman and PZPR Central Committee First Secretary, received SFRY Ambassador Milivoj Maksic prior to the end of his tour in Poland.

On this occasion, Jaruzelski pointed out the significance he attached to further successful development of Yugoslav-Polish friendly cooperation and mutual respect and understanding. He also spoke about further trends and emphases in Polish socialist development after the recent PZPR Congress.

The head of the Polish state and party decorated Ambassador Maksic with the commandery of the Order of Merit of the Polish People's Republic.

JARUZELSKI SENDS BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO CASTRO

LD121937 Warsaw PAP in English 1718 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 12 -- The first secretary of the PUWP CC, President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski has sent a congratulatory letter to the first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba, President of the Council of State of the Republic of Cuba Fidel Castro Ruz to mark the latter's 60th birthday.

In his letter Wojciech Jaruzelski wrote among others that the activity of Fidel Castro as a great revolutionary, outstanding activist of Cuban and international communist movement, organizer and the leader of the first victorious liberation-social revolution on the American continent enjoys the highest esteem and sympathy in the PUWP and in socialist Poland.

Cuba's progress in the building of the system of social justice was won in particularly difficult conditions of economic blockade imposed by the United States.

Recalling Cuba's great contribution to strengthening anti-imperialist front of non-aligned countries and significant initiatives aimed at remodelling international relations on the principle of equality and justice, the PUWP CC 1st secretary stressed Fidel Castro's inestimable contribution [words indistinct].

"We highly hold your confidence and support for our party and the socialist Poland. We are convinced that the fraternal friendship of our states and peoples will well serve Poland and Cuba, the cause of peace and socialism.

"I wish you, dear Comrade Castro, new great success in the realization of ambitious plans outlined at the 3d congress of your party in consolidating the gains and multiplying the attainments of Cuban revolution, in strengthening the unity of the socialist states and solidarity with all the progressive forces in the world," Jaruzelski wrote.

In recognition of Fidel Castro's outstanding contribution to the comprehensive development of Polish-Cuban relations and promotion of friendship between the nations of Poland and Cuba, as well as of his activity for strengthening peace and progress in the world, Poland's Council of State conferred on the president of the Council of State of the Republic of Cuba the Great Ribbon of the Order of Merit of the Polish People's Republic.

ZIELONA GORA REPORTS CRIMINAL AMNESTIES

LD121625 Zielona Gora Domestic Service in Polish 1505 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] The implementation of the Sejm Act of July 1986 on Special Procedure Regarding the Perpetrators of Selected Offenses is continuing in the courts and prosecutor's office. In Zielona Gora voivodship, 9 people have been released from custody and cases against 76 persons have been dropped. The court conditionally released 50 people before their sentences were served in full. There were also four applications in non-criminal cases: in three of them, the court discontinued proceedings and released one conditionally. Persons interested in the application of this act can still present themselves during office hours every day at all Prosecutor's Offices.

COMMITTEE VIEWS EXPORT DEVELOPMENT FINANCING

AU121147 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9-10 Aug 86 p 2

[Text] PAP -- The Government Committee for Economic Relations With Foreign Countries held a session under Vice Premier Zbigniew Szalajda on 8 August to discuss financing investments that would stimulate export projects. The session noted that to increase the export of processing industry products, it is necessary to promote continuous modernization of the production potential by implementing solutions that will streamline the implementation of the tasks to increase export production and to improve its effectiveness.

The committee also discussed the implementation of the decisions made last March at the sixth session of the PPR-FRG Commission for Developing Economic, Industrial, and Technological Cooperation. The committee evaluated industrial cooperation, especially in the field of modernization tasks that help increase our export potential, as well as the conditions under which convertible currency loans are made to finance such undertakings. The session noted that Polish and FRG firms are increasingly interested in signing specific cooperation accords on industrial production and investments, but that various difficulties, mostly financial, continue to crop up in the efforts to expand cooperation.

Against this background the committee studied progress in the work to create contractual conditions that encourage the setting up of companies with foreign firms and the development of scientific-technological cooperation.

The committee also evaluated the state of and progress for Polish-FRG artisan cooperation.

PZPR CC SESSION DISCUSSES MASS MEDIA TASKS

AU121143 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9-10 Aug 86 pp 1,2

[Text] PAP -- The 8 August session of the PZPR Central Committee was devoted to the tasks of the mass media in addressing and presenting current socioeconomic problems.

The session, which was chaired by Jozef Barecki, head of the Propaganda Department, was attended by deputy chief editors responsible for socioeconomic affairs in the central press, Polish radio and television, and the local party press, as well as by economic journalists.

Franciszek Kubiczek, first deputy chairman of the Planning Commission; Marek Holdakowski, head of the Economic Department; and representatives of the Ministry of Labor, Wages, and Social Affairs discussed the most important economic and social problems connected with the implementation of this year's economic plan, the principles of the 1987 Central Annual Plan, the social discussion of the 1987 draft plan, and the coming review of the organizational structures in enterprises.

STRUCTURE, NEW PROPOSALS FOR OPZZ OUTLINED

LD121258 Warsaw PAP in English 1220 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 12 -- The structure of the Polish trade union movement is original, not known in other countries.

The National Alliance of Trade Unions (OPZZ) is a representation of independent and self-governing trade unions operating in work establishments.

This peculiar structure, built from elements each of which has its own legal status, is a kind of reaction to bad experiences of the past.

The 2-year period of functioning of OPZZ showed the need to correct some of its organizational solutions, so that the democratic procedure of making decisions should be preserved and coupled with better effectiveness of their implementation and faster reaction to demands of life.

This is one of the main assumptions of suggestions to change the OPZZ statute which, in the form of theses, will be a subject of discussion during a period preceding the 2nd congress of the movement to be held in Warsaw, November this year.

At first OPZZ was treated as a temporary form of national representation of trade union movement but it turned out that its name became accepted in Poland and in the world trade union movement.

It was decided that the name would be preserved, though perhaps the time has come to replace the world "alliance" with "representation", better reflecting the actual role of OPZZ.

The hitherto principles of membership in OPZZ, grouping only national organizations, and also the safeguards of independence and self-governance of these organizations would not be changed either.

Among the detailed proposals some are worth mentioning -- the suggestion to lengthen the tenure of OPZZ organs from 3 to 4 years, a ban on holding the posts of chairman or vice-chairman of OPZZ simultaneously with analogical posts in a membership organization, and also a suggestion to make the OPZZ Executive Council an organ of this organization.

BRIEFS

NEW ENVOY TO FRG -- Tadeusz Nestorowicz, the newly-appointed Polish ambassador to the FRG, today presented his credentials to President Gerhard Von Weizsaecker. The president then received the ambassador in a private audience. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 24 Jul 86 LD]

LAB EQUIPMENT FOR USSR -- The Labimex Polish foreign trade company has signed its largest contract so far with Soviet partners. The agreement concerns supplies of laboratory apparatus and complete laboratories to the Soviet Union next year to the value of 2.3 billion zloty. The equipment will be received by agricultural and food industry control centers, the Soviet Academy of Sciences, and various industrial scientific and research units. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 1 Aug 86 LD]

NEW SIEDLCE FIRST SECRETARY -- The 8 August plenary session of the Siedlce Voivodship PZPR Committee accepted the resignation of Jerzy Swiderski as first secretary of this committee because of his appointment as director of the PZPR Central Committee Youth, Physical Culture, and Tourism Department, and on the politburo's recommendation appointed in his place Andrzej Ornat. Andrzej Ornat was born to a peasant family and is 40 years old. He joined the PZPR in 1966. From 1982 to 1985 he was minister of youth affairs and secretary of the Council of Ministers Youth Affairs Committee. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9-10 Aug 86 p 2 AU]

GRAIN HARVEST PROGRESS -- The first million metric tons of grain from this year's harvest have already been put into storage facilities. This is three times as much as last year at this time. It is expected that daily grain deliveries to storage points will soon reach 180,000-200,000 metric tons or more, and that by the end of August cooperatives will purchase 3.4-4 million metric tons of grain, which is of good quality this year. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8 Aug 86 p 1 AU]

AMBASSADOR LEAVING TANZANIA -- Dar es Salaam Aug 8: President of the United Republic of Tanzania Ali Hassan Mwinyi received in farewell audience Poland's ambassador to Tanzania Stanislaw Szymanski in connection with the end of his diplomatic mission in that country. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1539 GMT 8 Aug 86 LD]

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES LIBYAN ENVOY 12 AUG

AU121814 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1742 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 12/8/1986 -- On August 12, Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received at Snagov 'Abd al-Hamid Farhat, secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in Bucharest.

'Abd al-Hamid Farhat showed that he was particularly honored to convey president Nicolae Ceausescu a message of salute and best wishes of good health and happiness, of success in his activity, of progress and prosperity to the Romanian people from Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great September 1 Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, from the Libyan leadership and people.

President Nicolae Ceausescu thanked and requested that warm greetings and best wishes be conveyed to Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi on behalf of the Romanian peole and on his own behalf, as well as wishes of peace and prosperity to the Libyan people.

During the talk reference was made to the fine relations between the two countries, that are steadily developing in the spirt of mutual esteem and regard and in the interests of both peoples, of the cause of detente, understanding and peace all over the world.

AGERPRESS NOTES DEVELOPMENT OF MERCHANT FLEET

AU121103 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1013 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 12/8/1986 -- The transport capacity of the Romanian merchant sea fleet grew in 1981-1985 by 1,811,400 dwt reaching at the end of last year 4,387,400 dwt 1.7 times more than in 1980. In the same interval the volume of goods transported by river grew almost 50 per cent.

At present the Romanian merchant fleet runs ships of various types for various destinations: systems of cargo vessels from 1,600 dwt to 15,000 dwt, bulk carries from 12,500 dwt to 65,000 dwt river pushers from 600 hp to 2,400 hp, port and ways tug boats from 600 hp to 4,800 hp, barges, etc.

Over 1986-1990 when the river traffic is planned to grow by 30-35 per cent and the volume of sea transport by 75-80 per cent, the Romanian fleet will be equipped with new types of ships, created by Romanian shipbuilders, of which we mention bulk carriers of 156,000 dwt, 85,000 dwt and 25,000 dwt, all-purpose cargo vessels of 15,000 dwt, 5,000 dwt and 2,300 dwt, container vessels of 8,000 dwt, as well as other types of the category of service vessels for sea drilling, fishing and tourism.

Estimates for 1990 show that the Romanian sea fleet will run a capacity of 7.3 million dwt. It will thus be able to integrally handle the transportation of the country's foreign trade commodities sent by water and also to ensure availabilities for services and compensation of transport in the naval sector.

DJURANOVIC ARRIVES IN KARACHI, DISCUSSES TRADE

LD122041 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1915 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Karachi, Aug 12 (TANJUG) -- A Yugoslav delegation headed by State Presidency member Veselin Djuranovic, on a friendly and working visit to Pakistan, arrived in Karachi today. The ranking Yugoslav visitor was welcomed by Sind Province Minister for Communications and Labour Mir Aivaz Ali Talpur.

On arrival here, Djuranovic laid a wreath at the Mohammad 'Ali Jinnah mausoleum in tribute to the founder of Pakistan.

The hosts and visitors discussed economic cooperation, possible improvements in commodity trade, joint projects already started up, and participation of Yugoslav contractors and equipment producers in Pakistan's current capital investment projects.

Ways to gradually remove an appreciable trade imbalance were partly agreed on to step up the promotion of economic relations.

REPORTAGE ON DISCUSSIONS WITH BURMESE PRIME MINISTER

Talks Begin

LD121052 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0916 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Aug (TANJUG) -- FEC President Branko Mikulic and Burmese Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha, began official political talks this morning, in which their colleagues also took part. The FEC president and the prime minister will consider bilateral cooperation and the most topical questions in international life.

Before the talks began, the Burmese prime minister laid a wreath on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier on Avala and then visited the memorial center and laid flowers on President Tito's grave.

Mikulic Hosts Luncheon

LD122147 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1402 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Aug (TANJUG) -- FEC President Branko Mikulic today at noon gave a formal luncheon in honor of Maung Maung Kha, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma. During the luncheon which took place in a very cordial and warm atmosphere they exchanged toasts.

After he again expressed satisfaction with the visit of the honorable guest from friendly Burma to Yugoslavia, Branko Mikulic, president of the FEC, in his toast, among other things, said: "Our two countries are linked by many shared preoccupations. It is our mutual desire to contribute to strengthening peace and friendship between peoples and security in the world, where the creative abilities of people would be able to find their full expression in the struggle for development and progress, for overcoming all obstacles, instances of injustice, and exploitation; for overcoming differences between the rich, highly developed, and those toward whom history has not been very favorably inclined, and who are today facing existential questions of social and economic development."

Commenting on the present international situation, continuing his toast, Mikulic said: "For several years we have lived under the conditions of increasing exacerbation and intensification of tension in international relations. The world daily faces the application of the policy of force, pressure, and intervention, an unrestrained arms race, and intensified competition between blocs, which presents a constant threat to world peace and leads to the creation of crises and conflicts in which the basic rights of nations to independence and undisturbed development are violated. Yugoslavia and Burma, as well as the great majority of other countries, are making efforts toward political solutions of all conflicts and crises on the basis of each nation's right to a peaceful and free development in accordance with their own wishes and interests."

Commenting on the forthcoming conference of nonaligned countries, the FEC president said the eighth summit was expected to further consolidate and strongly affirm the place and role of the movement as an independent nonbloc factor in international relations. In this connection he stressed that the conference would devote special attention to international economic problems. Mikulic further stressed that "the exacerbation of international economic relations today is one of the basic causes of the lack of stability and disturbing trends in the world."

Once again, thanking his host for a cordial welcome and warm reception, Burmese Prime Minister Maung Maung Kha, in his toast, among other things, said:

"It pleases me to have had the extraordinary opportunity to meet and establish personal contact with you so soon after you took the responsible office. I sincerely hope that my present visit will represent yet another confirmation of the close relations that are developing between our countries to mutual satisfaction.

I am pleased to be able to say that relations between Burma and Yugoslavia are characterized by friendship, good will on both sides, and cooperation. I am particularly pleased that during this visit we have had the opportunity to hold very useful talks and exchange views on questions which are of interest to both countries."

Moving then to the description of the present world situation, the Burmese prime minister in his toast also said:

"With respect to the international situation, I believe that it is necessary that all those interested in it should make greater efforts with the aim of establishing peace and stability all over the world. In my view the principles of peaceful coexistence, or respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of each country, not attacking each other, noninterference in internal affairs of other countries, equality, and general welfare, as well as the tackling of all conflicts between nations in a peaceful way, continue to represent a basis for achieving true and lasting peace in the world."

Continuing his toast, Maung Maung Kha stressed that he personally believed that the world countries should use every opportunity to organize meetings and hold talks with the aim of eliminating anomalies caused by the present situation of tension and constant conflicts. In this way, they would contribute to the struggle for progress, prosperity, and happiness of humankind, Burmese Prime Minister Maung Maung Kha said in conclusion.

Hasani Holds Talks With Kha

LD122148 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1922 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Aug (TANJUG) -- Sinan Hasani, president of the Yugoslav Presidency, this evening in Beli Dvor received Burmese Prime Minister Maung Maung Kha. On this occasion they held talks on promoting bilateral cooperation and on international problems.

In a friendly exchange of views, both sides established that relations between Yugoslavia and Burma were developing well and in the spirit of friendship which was established as long ago as the time of the Burmese people's struggle for independence.

It was stressed that the meeting between President Tito and Ne Win had contributed to the friendly development of cooperation. Both sides established that conditions exist to further promote bilateral cooperation, which is in the interest of both countries.

Sinan Hasani informed the guests about the preparations for the nonaligned summit conference in Harare, stressing that the summit is expected to adopt concrete decisions that will have an impact on the strengthening of the activity of nonaligned countries in the international arena and on their cooperation in bilateral and multilateral areas.

Hasani said he expects that the summit will find answers to political and economic questions and that it will take place in a constructive atmosphere and in the interest of the movement's unity.

During the exchange of views, the two sides shared identical or similar views on the main international issues.

The Burmese prime minister stressed that although Burma has left the Nonaligned Movement, it remains loyal to the basic principles of its policy and bases its UN activity on these principles. He stressed that the main objective of the visit by the Burmese delegation to Yugoslavia was the consolidation of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

The guest from Burma invited the president of the Yugoslav Presidency to visit his country. Sinan Hasani extended an invitation to the Burmese president to visit Yugoslavia.

The meeting and talks on the Yugoslav side were attended by Branko Mikulic, president of the FEC; Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Ibrahim Tabakovic, member of the FEC, and other officials.

On the Burmese side Foreign Minister Ye Gaung, Mines Minister Than Tin, and other officials were present at the meeting and the talks.

After the talks, Sinan Hasani, president of the Yugoslav Presidency, hosted a dinner for Burmese Prime Minister Maung Maung Kha and his aides.

Economic Cooperation Discussed

LD121632 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1254 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Aug (TANJUG) -- FEC President Branko Mikulic and U Maung Maung Kha, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, today held official political talks.

In the exchange of views, which took place in a very friendly atmosphere, both sides expressed satisfaction with this meeting. They established that such meetings between leaders of friendly countries contribute to improved understanding between countries, increased bilateral cooperation and better coordination within the framework of international organizations.

The two leaders established that opportunities exist to promote economic cooperation between Burma and Yugoslavia which is now at a very low level. It was said that the current volume of trade exchange of around $2 million annually corresponded neither to the wishes nor to the possibilities of both sides. Of particular significance is the development of higher forms of economic cooperation such as economic cooperation and specialization in those areas where there are objective possibilities for this. Both sides also expressed interest in the development of scientific technical, cultural, and other forms of cooperation.

In connection with the international situation, agreement was expressed that current international developments are burdened by political and economic difficulties. Both sides pointed out the usefulness of dialogue and negotiations between the superpowers, but at the same time also stressed that detente should be universal. They expressed support for efforts leading a solution of international problems.

Particular attention was devoted to international economic problems, the very difficult position of developing countries, their increasing lagging behind and indebtedness. Mikulic and Maung Maung Kha stressed that dialogue on international economic problems should be specific, substantive, and comprehensive. Attention was drawn to the danger of "technological colonialism", or major technological lagging behind of most of developing countries.

Branko Mikulic informed the guest from Burma about the preparations for the nonaligned summit conference in Harare and the issues which will be discussed at the meeting.

On the Yugoslav side the talks were attended by Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs; FEC member Ibrahim Tabakovic; and other officials.

On the Burmese side the talks were attended by Foreign Minister Ye Guang, Minister of Mines Than Tin, and others.

Before the talks the Burmese prime minister laid a wreath at the grave of the unknown soldier in Avala and then visited the memorial center where he placed flowers on the grave of President Tito.

PETKESCU ARRIVES FOR TALKS WITH MILOSAVLJEVIC

LD121932 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1717 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Aug (TANJUG) -- Gheorghe Petruscu, deputy prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, arrived in Belgrade this evening as a guest of the FEC. Tomorrow in the palace of the federation, Deputy Prime Minister Petrescu will hold talks with his host, FEC Vice President Milos Milosavljevic, on relations between the two countries.

DIZDAREVIC MEETS WITH FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES

Talks With YAR Delegation

LD121451 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1416 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Belgrade, August 12 (TANJUG) -- The activities of non-aligned countries, preparations for the eighth non-aligned summit in Harare, and the promotion of bilateral relations were the central topics of a talk held here today between Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Raif Dizdarevic and a Foreign Ministry delegation of the Yemen Arab Republic.

The delegation of the Yemen Arab Republic, headed by Deputy Foreign Minister Ahmad Muhammad al-Iryani arrived in Belgrade yesterday for consultations on questions related to bilateral relations and the international situation.

Meeting With Algerian Minister

LD121921 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1637 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Aug (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, today met M'hamed Hadj Yala, member of the Political Bureau of the FLN and minister of the interior and localities. Dizdarevic and M'hamed Hadj Yala exchanged views on some questions of bilateral relations and international activities of the two nonaligned countries.

HASANI RECEIVES NEW AMBASSADOR TO GUYANA

LD121657 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1348 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Aug (TANJUG) -- Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, received today, in the palace of the federation, the newly appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the SFRY to the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, Marin Gerskovic, prior to his departure to take up his new post.

SUNDIC ON PRC RELATIONS WITH USSR, MONGOLIA

LD121540 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] China and Mongolia have agreed to establish consular relations. XINHUA has characterized this as a significant event in the relations between the two countries. The negotiations that took place in this connection in Ulaanbaatar came after Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev stated in his speech in Vladivostok that the USSR would withdraw from Mongolia a significant proportion of its soldiers and offered to China itself that the two countries enter into a dialogue on all unresolved questions. China, with relief, received the USSR's signal to reduce the number of soldiers in Mongolia, with the hope that this would take place along the entire Soviet-Chinese border. This readiness was declared by the USSR straight after Mikhail Gorbachev's speech in Vladivostok.

Relations between China and Mongolia deteriorated at the same time as Soviet-Chinese relations did. In the polemics that lasted for many years between Moscow and Beijing, Mongolia followed the Soviet example in everything as, indeed, did all the countries of the so-called socialist community apart from Romania. However, China did not attach much importance to this alignment of Mongolia, because right from the beginning it was fully aware of the fact that relations between Beijing and Ulaanbaatar would change with a change in relations with the USSR. True, at the time when relations between China and the USSR were most tense, China was not indifferent to the fact that the USSR maintained a significant number of soldiers in Mongolia. This was and still is one of the obstacles to the normalization of Moscow-Beijing relations. Of course, when the USSR reduces the number of soldiers in Mongolia, as Gorbachev has promised, and if, on the other hand, there is a reduction of Soviet troops along the entire Soviet-Chinese border, China will write off this obstacle.

The improvement in Soviet-Chinese relations has also been reflected in the relations between China and the other socialist countries of East Europe, in the first instance the GDR and Hungary, not to mention Romania, because in relations between Beijing and Bucharest there has never been any friction. It is, indeed, a matter of a process that will take time but which even now is becoming more extensive because China, as soon as it sensed that there was hope for improving relations with individual East European countries, reacted very quickly. This fits in with China's policy of opening itself up broadly to the world, and in this process it gives an equal sign to all countries that are prepared to cooperate with China on a basis of equality.

Where China has so far not succeeded is in its relations with Vietnam. The reason is simple: Vietnamese intervention in Cambodia. Vietnamese intervention in Cambodia is also the chief bone of contention in relations with the USSR, and this will last until the USSR distances itself publicly from supporting Vietnam, or as long as there is Vietnamese intervention in Cambodia.

Certainly, the road for which China and Mongolia have opted after so long indicates that they will continue further in this direction. In other words, China and the USSR, on whose relations this most depends, will do everything possible to remove all obstacles that obstruct the full normalization of the relations between China and those socialist countries which in this respect lag behind the USSR.

COMMENTARIES ON TITOGRAD-SHKODER RAILROAD

Good Relations With Albania Sought

AU130908 Zagreb DANAS in Serbo-Croatian No. 234 12 Aug 86 p 55

[Djurdjica Kuntic article: "Train for Shkoder"]

[Excerpts] The experts having done their job, the rails of Yugoslavia and Albania have been officially linked. The Titograd-Shkoder railroad line was ceremoniously opened in the Montenegrin capital on Wednesday, 6 August. [passage omitted]

Yugoslavia for its part has done what was expected of it, although its political and economic circumstances were not favorable. Once again, Yugoslavia played a good-neighborly round of fair play. This should be stated plainly, for the Titograd-Shkoder railroad has greater importance for Albania that it signifies economically for us. However, this was Albania's only opportunity of linking up with Europe and Yugoslavia decided to make its contribution. Why should this be said.

For decades, Yugoslavia has been attempting with the greatest patience to develop good neighborly relations with Albania. The railroad is not the first project with which we have made a significant contribution to cooperation with Albania. However, also for decades, Albania has issued attacks and accusations against us, and despite all our confirmations and indications of good will and desire for cooperation and friendship, responses of a contrary nature have followed one another and have not ceased up to this day. To our good neighborliness we sometimes received fierce replies, even though we are Albania's leading economic partner, though we again outlined an expansion of trade in the 5-year economic plan signed this year, though we are its most important link in transportation an so on.

As has been the case up to now, Yugoslavia will not desist from developing good neighborly relations with all its neighbors, including Albania, in the interest of both sides. All this shows that Albania has had sufficient chances, and has even more now, to develop good and friendly cooperation between our two countries. The railroad is not the only thing that links us. We live in a region with a common history and common determinants of the present. Many people in the world refuse to accept the inevitability of reality, and interpret it with curious visions about the present stage of international relations, which cannot be based on anything else but cooperation.

We have built several bridges for the Titograd-Shkoder railroad. Bridges serve cooperation. We shall soon see if it is only railroad cars that cross these bridges.

'Goodwill' Noted in Rail Link

AU121305 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 9-10 Aug 86 p 13

[From "The Week in the World" column by Vlado Teslic]

[Text] The world public has paid noticeable attention to the opening of the Titograd-Shkoder railroad, not only as to a belated and somewhat exotic phenomenon of the last European state joining in the European railroad network, but also as a significant political challenge to the further opening up of Albania. None of the representatives of the leading world news agencies on this occasion failed to point out the goodwill gesture by Yugoslavia which this time again invested much in this railroad without a proper economic reason and need.